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## HOW IT WAS

THAT THE QUARREL TOOK PLACE.

How Mr. Stephens Allowed a Friend to Tell His Wayside Makers the Appointment of a Reception Party—But the Guests of the Quarrel.

Washington, February 24.—There has been so much said about the spat between Senator Gordon and Mr. Stephens, that it may not be amiss to furnish you the true inwardness of the whole matter. The reports already published were exaggerated, and strange to say, none of the correspondents got at the gist of the quarrel. I send it to you now, as it will explain the disagreement and shed some light upon how the selection of census supervisors was made. I think I am correct, as I received my information from one who was present in the committee room, and who is entirely disinterested.

Dr. Casey, of Columbus county, applied for the position of supervisor of Mr. Stephens's district, and was recommended by Mr. Stephens. Dr. Casey and Mr. Stephens have been life-long friends, socially, personally, and politically. Mr. Stephens recommended Mr. McWhorter, who received his appointment. General Gordon went to see the commissioner to receive the appointment of Dr. Casey, as did Senator Hill, and was told by the commissioner that Mr. Stephens had endorsed both Dr. Casey and Mr. McWhorter. He told General Gordon also, that he had determined to appoint one or the other of these two gentlemen. General Gordon immediately called at Mr. Stephens's house and urged him to go to see the commissioner with him, saying: "I have my carriage at the door, Mr. Stephens, and if you will go with me to the commissioners and say that you want Dr. Casey is my choice." "No," replied Dr. Casey, "I don't know any good, you must see him in person and we can go now." Mr. Stephens and General Gordon left. A few days afterwards McWhorter was appointed, to reach General Gordon's ears that Mr. Stephens had said, in effect, if Gordon had delivered his message to the commissioner, namely, that Casey was his first choice, the committee would have received the appointment. Gordon told him that he had had a conversation with Mr. Stephens in his room, and stated that if Stephens had gone, Casey would have been appointed. Now, when they met in the committee room the master was brought up by Mr. Stephens, saying that Gordon had been talking about him, and interfering in his district, or words to that effect. Gordon then said: "Mr. Stephens, this will not do. You must see him again." The committee then discussed substantially the futility of a bill for a reciprocity treaty with France, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Butler (South Carolina) introduced a bill for such a reciprocity, and others were lobbying to see its adoption. Mr. Vest presented a petition signed by over 6,000 citizens of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Louisiana praying that such legislation as he had proposed be adopted. It was voted down, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the states be requested to instruct their delegates to the national democratic convention to be held in 1880 whether it be expedient to adopt the two-thirds rule in force in national conventions, and that the national committee insert such request in the call for the next convention.

## JOHN G. S. CALL

### TO THE UNTERRIFIED DEMOCRATS.

Summoning the People to Meet in Cincinnati on the 23d of June for the Purpose of Nominating the Next President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The interior department has just published a long and important report by Prof. Riley, chief of the United States entomological survey, on the cotton worm, which has been so destructive to the cotton plant in the southern states. The report has been prepared for the benefit of planters and especially technicians as is considered with clearness and precision. It is a full presentation of the results of scientific observation and research as to the nature and history of the cotton worm, and as to the best methods of preventing its ravages. The author expresses the opinion that if the information contained therein is followed the southern states will enable the planters to protect their crops more effectively and more satisfactorily than they have ever done before. Copies may be obtained through the members of congress or the secretary of the interior.

### IN CONGRESS.

#### THE SENATE.

Messrs. Kernan, Platt, Baldwin and others presented a petition for the reduction of the number of the chemicals used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

Mr. Jones presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Louisiana requesting an appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of the Red river.

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W. H. BARNUM, Chairman.

W. O. PRINCE.

Secretary national democratic committee.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati, on Thursday, June 17th.

The committee of 15 appointed by the national democratic committee yesterday held a meeting at the Grand hotel to-day and organized by the election of John G. Thompson, of Ohio, president; W. H. Barnum, of New York, vice-president; and W. O. Prince, of Boston, secretary. All the members were present. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Colonel A. Harris, General H. Banning, Benjamin Robinson, Colonel C. W. Johnson, John A. Tolson, George W. McCrary, and others constitute a resident committee of the city of Cincinnati to represent the national democratic party in the election of 1880.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill providing for a reciprocity treaty with France, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Butler (South Carolina) introduced a bill for the relief of persons whose claims were not presented in time to the state of Alabama commissioners. The bill was referred to the committee on退役 and recompence, a bill prohibiting contributions of money for political purposes by officers and employees of government and the states, and a bill for the relief of the United States claimants and contractors.

Placed on the calendar.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati, Thursday, June 17th.

Mr. Reagan (Texas), rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the clerk of the house a copy of the article in the New York Sun of the 11th instant, and only disclosed Mr. McWhorter's "A." "A." said Gordon.

I understand that that was said and he had learned that Gordon was for Smith and it was over this assertion of Stephens's that Gordon had written him responding to it.

This I think furnishes the key to the primary cause of the quarrel between them, and lets us a little light as to what a demagogue he is. When Gordon reached that point he said that Stephens had recommended both Dr. Casey and Mr. McWhorter for the same place. Stephens interrupted him saying that he denied that and that he had no right to do that. Gordon said, "You sell the commissioners, Casey is my choice."

"No," replied Dr. Casey, "I don't see him in person and we can go now."

Mr. Stephens declined to go, saying there were complications in the matter that he would not go. General Gordon again urged him, and he then said,

"You sell the commissioners, Casey is my choice."

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**The Constitution.**

Entered second class matter at the Atlanta post office, December 11, 1859.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the power of information. Why not give *"The Constitution"* a trial? Above *"The Constitution"* is printed, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its columns are consulted for the latest news, the facts of the day, and for all the national and current interests. *"The Constitution"* contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities will be enlarged and supplemented. *"The Constitution"* is both orator and commentator. Its editorial opinions are contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs are read from coast to coast; it is the best newspaper in the country. It is the brightest and the best—newspaper, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but judicious quotations from all its sources. It is a newspaper of a series of news legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect *"The Constitution"* for 1860 will be "better than ever."

**THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.**  
The most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of *"The Constitution"*, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is a weekly publication, and its weekly edition is *"The Constitution"*.

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" Clubs of 12 50 a year.  
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address ..... 2 50 for year.  
Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 25, 1860

MR. CONKLIN's convention of New York delegates meets to day at Mr. Conklin's home, in Utica. Out of the 410 delegates 220 are known to favor Grant's nomination, and 107 Blaine's. Sherman has only 8 delegates, and Washburne is credited with one. It is believed that Grant will have two-thirds of the convention, although the rebellion against the machine and the "third term" in the rural districts has surprised the politicians. Grant's chief strength comes from the cities in which the machine is all powerful within the party.

GOVERNOR JARVIS, of North Carolina, has officially requested his legislature to meet on the fifteenth of next month to consider propositions for the purchase and completion of the Western North Carolina railroad. Some New York men propose to relieve the state of the road and its possible liabilities, and to complete it both to Paint Rock, forty miles, and to Ducktown. Then, says an exultant Raleigh paper, "Chattanooga and Atlanta will be completely flanked, and their importance as strategic railroad points will disappear."

THE SELECTION of Cincinnati as the place for the coming meeting of the democratic national convention has no particular significance either for or against any aspirant. The contest fell between St. Louis and Cincinnati—Chicago being on one side of the country, and Washington having no available hall, and both being generally objectionable. St. Louis was beaten because it would not be fair to hold the convention twice consecutively in any city, and Cincinnati won the honor because of her central location, and because presidential candidates nominated in that city have invariably been elected. A big horseshoe hangs over Cincinnati.

The house has nearly completed its discussion of the new rules in committee of the whole. So far no committee except the committee on public buildings, agriculture and commerce, are to be permitted to originate appropriation bills except the regular appropriations committee. There was a protracted fight over the 21st rule, but the democrats triumphed, and such legislation as is in the line of retrenchment and economy can be reported by the appropriations committee or added by way of amendment when an appropriation bill is up in the house. The call of states on Monday, under the new rules as agreed to, can last all day if it takes so long to complete the call. Hereafter there is to be no regular district-day, as at present, but it will be called in the states, as the states and territories are. A rule has been adopted in the committee of the whole that there shall be a roll-call on every bill which appropriates money. Several contested questions remain to be disposed of before the rules are reported to the house, when the votes upon them may reverse the action of the committee on several important points.

**Ports of Delivery.**

Indians, an inland town having considerable jobbing trade, but one that is not a bit more promising than Atlanta's, wants to become a port of delivery. A bill for that purpose is before the house committee on commerce; and Mr. Henderson, a member of that committee, recently wrote to Secretary Sherman, asking his views as to the propriety of the passage of the bill. Secretary Sherman, in his reply, after referring to the policy of the department, proceeds to recommend that all ports of entry, the receipts of which are less than ten thousand dollars, be discontinued and the money thus saved applied to inland ports of delivery. He says: "It is a question worthy of the careful consideration of congress whether the secretary of the treasury should be clothed with power to establish as ports of delivery under the immediate transportation act, important interior cities of not less than 50,000 inhabitants, having direct and unbroken rail connection with seaports, and to discontinue as ports those places on the seaboard which are no longer of commercial importance, but at which, under the law, collectors and other officers of customs are required to be so stationed. Such an arrangement would give flexibility to the customs service, and enable the treasury department to make such changes from time to time as might seem to be required by the course of trade and commerce without increasing the aggregate cost of collecting the revenue. If the creation is not coupled with authority to abolish those already established, at which little or no business is transacted, the expense of collection will be largely increased without adding to the aggregate receipts from

customs—receipts which in any event must be collected either at the port of importation or delivery."

This is the clear common sense of the matter beyond all doubt; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether this little work that stirs our entire coast line will permit the government to take any such course. They would combine to defeat any proposition that looks to economy and the convenience of the majority of the people at what they would consider, their expense. Atlanta, like Indianapolis, should become a port of delivery.

The two towns are jobbing centers. More goods are probably sold at wholesale in Atlanta than in any other southern port, and the great number of goods from the country that are worth less than \$1000 and that cannot be shipped out in pairs, or even in sets, are sent to New Orleans, where they are sold at the expense of the state.

ERON SAYER, of the Albany Journal, is the first victim of the young scratchers. Editor Smith, it is needless to observe, has made a port of delivery, and the rest of the world will follow him.

*"The Constitution"* is also produced under his management. Socially, Mr. Ford is recognized as one of the first citizens of Baltimore, and in that city his distinction as a successful manager is secondary to the esteem in which he is held for those qualities which have made him famous in a civic and social capacity. Mr. Ford's trip through the south is one of recreation, rather than of business, and he will meet with a hearty welcome from old friends and new.

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The independent republicans, as well as the republicans who oppose imperialism, will discover that the only real opposition to the republican machine and to Cesarism is centered in the democratic party. A nod is as good as a wink to a horse, with the blind-staggers.

The New Jersey legislature stands as follows on the presidential question: Joel Parker, 12; Thaddeus Stevens, 6; Seymour, 1; H. R. Wilson, 1; McAllister, 1; Randall, 1; Blaine, 38; Grant, 5; Washburne, 3; Sherman, 3; Conkling, 1; Edmunds, 1; nominate, 7.

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